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are made available to one group of its beneficiaries. * * * The demand for vocational education in different parts of the state will of necessity vary in accordance with the economic needs of the people; the agricultural community presenting a situation which differs greatly from that in an industrial center." This was held to be but a reasonable method by which to determine what communities were in need of or desired such particular training. The statute was held not invalid for want of uniformity in taxation, since state taxation need only be uniform throughout the state, and county taxation uniform throughout the county. This statute was held to secure such uniformity because it is applicable to all counties alike and when an agent is engaged by any county the taxes are uniform therein.

Credibility of Witnesses.—Is the fact that a witness testifies that he warned a person not to touch a live electric wire, and that the other person replied in substance that he was not afraid of it, and took hold of it and was thereby killed, any ground for attacking his credibility? At first blush none seems apparent, but one is found by the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, in the case of *Clark v. Public Service Electric Co.*, 91 Atlantic Reporter, 83. The court says: "Practically everybody understands the danger lurking in a live electric wire. It is to be presumed that every one warned of the existence of such a wounding and death-dealing instrumentality would recoil from it. This wire was flashing fire at the time of Walsh's statement. Vice Chancellor Van Fleet, in *Earl v. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.*, 36 N. J. Eq. 188, said, at page 194, 'that a witness is not entitled to credit whose testimony is inconsistent with the common principles by which the conduct of mankind is naturally governed.' This judicial observation has a pointed application to the testimony to which reference has just been made. Surely it was for the jury to say in respect to the situation just adverted to whether deceased was likely to act as Walsh said he did or whether he would have been likely to shrink from contact with the flashing wire upon the well-known principle of self-preservation, quite appropriately called the first law of nature."

Caught Hair in Machine.—Petitioner quit work on her machine shortly before noon, and was preparing to go home. She was combing particles of wool out of her hair as was the custom of the girl employees. For this purpose she went to a passageway where a piece of looking-glass had been placed against a post 32 feet from her machine. It was the common practice of the girls to the knowledge of the superintendent and overseer to do as the petitioner did, and it was not forbidden. While the petitioner was combing her

hair it was caught in the machinery, and she suffered serious injury. The Supreme Court of New Jersey said that there was no doubt that the accident happened in the course of employment, that it would be entirely too narrow a construction to limit the benefit of the statute to the time the workman is actually employed at her or his machine; that a workman is none the less in the course of his employment because he is engaged in changing his street clothes for his working clothes or in changing his working clothes for his street clothes. In the present case it was reasonably necessary that petitioner should comb her hair and remove the particles of wool before leaving the factory. *Terlecki v. Strauss*, 89 Atlantic Reporter, 1023.

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C. D. FISHBURNE, JR.,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

My commission expires July 8th, 1915.